THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS."
HAMILTON.

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NEXT PRESIDENT.

In the "*American Citizen*," (a certain newspaper, edited in this place by a runaway *foreigner*,) of the 4th ult. is published what is styled, "*A respectful address to the President of the United States, requesting him to become a candidate for the ensuing election; and, also, to solicit the assistance and co-operation of the Republicans* (meaning Democrats) *in the different counties in this state, for the promotion of that important object.*"

This thing, which is written with a *little* talent and *much* cunning, is extremely well adapted to the purpose of gulling the multitude: Indeed, it displays so much *art*, that we are not at all astonished at seeing some repectable signatures to what is really nothing more than a request to a weak, and wrong-headed man, to complete the ruin of the nation.

The gentlemen who drew this petition, inform us, that they have been appointed a "*General Committee*" for that purpose, and are animated by the reflection, that a measure so just and proper, will obtain the approbation of the republicans of the state, and of the union: for,

"At a moment when the storms which agitate the old world, threaten to extend their ravages to our peaceful country, and when with regard to our domestic affairs, the enemies of our principles and our cause, are endeavouring to conquer us by inspiring disunion and distrust, united vigour and prudence are essential in our councils."

"VIGOUR and PRUDENCE," say these gentlemen, are the qualifications which are wanted in a chief magistrate in these perilous times. As to the former, we fancy Mr. Jefferson is a little deficient; but that he has a world of the latter, no man alive, who has ever heard of his *prudent* retreat, when *Tarleton* blustered of yore, in Virginia, has ever doubted. But as it is necessary in dealing with our dumplin-headed democrats, to furnish *line upon line*, we shall be obliged to state what has often been stated, relative to a certain display of prudence, and never been denied or accounted for in a satisfactory manner.

A gentleman of Virginia, Mr. *Leven Powell*, in a public address, declared, "that when Tarleton, with a few light-horse, pursued the assembly to Charlottesville, Mr. Jefferson discovered such *a want of firmness*, as showed he was *not fit to fill the first* executive office; for instead of using his talents in directing the necessary operations of defence, *he quitted his government by resigning his office;* this too, at a time which tried men's souls, at a time when the *affairs of America stood in doubtful suspense, and required the exertions of all.*"

It is true that Mr. Jefferson afterwards obtained a vote in the Virginia Assembly, which, by a wonderful stretch of charity, gave him credit for *integrity*, but left the imputation of *cowardice* still attached to this idol of democrats.

Though Mr. Jefferson, in his retreat, exhibited a sample of "*prudence*," we believe, that "when the storms which agitate the old world, extend their ravages to our peaceful country," this kind of prudence will not be in high demand among those who are de-

termined to maintain the Independence of America.

Another proof of the propriety of Mr. Jefferson's continuing at the helm, while "*storms agitate the old world*," and threaten the new, may be found in the intercepted dispatches of citizen Fauchet. Previous to the famous *whiskey insurrection*, in 1794, (the same insurrection in which Mr. Gallatin made his political debut,) Mr. Jefferson says, his friend Fauchet, "*prudently retired*, in order to avoid making a figure *against his inclination*, in scenes, *the secret of which will soon or late be brought to light*."

"When we compare the situation of our country with that of foreign nations, we must be sensible of the distinguished privileges which we enjoy under the superintending providence and guardian care of heaven, we are indebted for those blessings to the ascendency of republican principles, and to the virtues of our general government."

Unfortunately Mr. Jefferson and his admiring petitioners, do not exactly correspond in their representations of these peculiar "blessings," which under Providence are owing "to the ascendency of republican principles and the virtues of our general government."

We have indeed *purchased* a temporary suspension of hostilities from France, at the price of our *national honour*, and *fifteen* millions of dollars, but as to any *distinguished privileges* which are the consequences of our having consented to pay *tribute* to the world's common enemy, we should have been utterly in the dark, had not Mr. Jefferson kindly told us that "Our citizens had been seized, and their property plundered in the very ports which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government," and that "piratical acts were committed at the very mouth of our harbours," in "*plundering and sinking our vessels, and exposing their crews in open boats, or on desert shores;*" that these enormities were committed by *petty privateers*, who cared as little for our "republican principles, and the virtues of our general government," as for Gun-boat No. 1, or any other *scare-crow* invented by our philosophical chieftain;—that "a great number of private individuals were combining together, arming and organizing themselves contrary to law, to carry on a military expedition against the territories of Spain; and that these "private individuals," were making "criminal attempts to decide for their country the question of peace or war, by commencing active and unauthorized hostilities*."

The petitioners continue their fulsome eulogies, and among other compliments, which have somewhat the appearance of *irony*, is the following:

"The *integrity* of Mr. Jefferson, is equal to his *talents*."

Now then for his integrity. Among other glaring instances of Mr. J's *integrity*, may be mentioned his *advice* given to Congress respecting a transfer of the debt due to France, to a company of Hollanders, from a very politic and very *honest* motive, as thus stated by himself:

"If there is *danger* of the public payments *not being punctual*, I submit whether it may not be better that the *discontents which would then arise*, should be transferred from a court, of *whose good will we have so much need*, to the *breasts* of a *private company*."

This kind of *honesty*, however, did not exactly coincide with certain *old fashioned ideas*, entertained by a board from the treasury, who were, perhaps, composed of Federalists, for they tell us in a report, published in February, 1787, that the idea of the proposed transfer, was both "UNJUST and IMPOLITIC; *unjust*, because the nation would contract an engagement, which there was no well grounded prospect of fulfilling; *impolitic*, becsuse a failure in the payment of interest on the debt transferred, (which was *inevitable*) would justly blast all hopes of *credit* with the citizens of the United Netherlands, in future pressing exigencies of the Union: and they, therefore, gave it as their opinion, that it would be advisable for Congress, *without delay*, to in-

* See President's Messages, of the 3d Dec. 1805, and the 2d Dec. 1806.

struct their minister at the court of France, *to forbear giving his sanction to any such transfer.*"

Congress agreed with the ideas of the board on that subject, and sent instructions to that effect to Mr. Jefferson, then minister in France.

Here then we have a solemn act of government, which in effect, declares, that Mr. Jefferson, the "eminent and *virtuous*," statesman, to whom this petition is addressed, was an advocate for measures at once *unjust* and *impolitic*. Yet, say these petitioners, "*Mr. Jefferson's integrity*, is equal to his *talents!*"

We might give further proof of the integrity of his *highness*, from his attempt to defraud his friend and patron, *Gabriel Jones*, by paying him a sum of money, which he had borrowed, in a currency which had depreciated so far, as not to be worth a *fourth of the interest of the original sum.* But to the address.

"From the personal virtues of the man, we turn" (high time) "for a moment to the signal and numerous benefits derived from his measures. During the preceding administration, we were continually in foreign disputes, and we had reason to tremble at the security of public liberty, and for the safety of the constitution. An alliance with Great-Britain, and a war with France, appear to have been the measures destined to strengthen the hands of the executive, and to introduce a government, whose energy might defeat the efforts of freedom. A standing army was devised, apparently as a precautionary measure, but in reality to control the advocates of public liberty. Alien and sedition laws were invented to silence domestic opposition and resistance. An apology was created for exorbitant taxation, and in the infancy of our constitution, in a moment of peace, and with an ample revenue, we beheld our national debt continually increasing. The strength and resources of our nation were wasted with lavish prodigality. Burthened with extravagance, which would have exhausted our means of defence, we were threatened with the weakness of decrepitude, before we had obtained the vigour of maturity."

It is, indeed, surprising, that such barefaced falsehoods as that the Federal administration were the cause of involving us in disputes with foreign nations, can find a currency, at this time, among the most ignorant. Is it not well known, that *our beloved and immortal* WASHINGTON, *lived and died a Federalist?* Is there a man that does not know, that by his prudent and decided conduct in issuing a proclamation of neutrality, we escaped the horrors of *French fraternity*, or in other words, participating in the crimes, and experiencing the fate of revolutionary France? President WASHINGTON sent one ambassador to negociate peace with Frauce. The directory refused to receive him President ADAMS sent three ambassadors for the same purpose. The infamous banditti, who then presided in that country, instead of treating with us on terms of reciprocity, *demanded* TRIBUTE to the amount of millions, as a preliminary step to the opening of negociations. This demand was rejected with that indignation it deserved; the nation flew to arms, and *commanded peace*, by being *prepared for war.* As to our having "reason to tremble *at* the security of public liberty, and for the safety of the constitution," we shall merely observe, that this assertion is an *infamous falsehood* The Federalists preserved the constitution inviolate, and raised barriers for protecting the rights of the people, which the faction in power, as we shall presently show, have broken down. "An alliance with Great-Britain," was never named nor contemplated by Federalists, but has been proposed by the Democrats, and is, perhaps, one of the least exceptionable measures that ever was proposed by the party.

The standing army, which has been the topic of so much abuse, was raised by the Federal administration, under apprehensions of invasion from France. This army was disbanded by the same Federal administration, the moment the danger became less imminent.—That it *was not* intended to control the advocates of public liberty, we have, among other proofs, the testimony of General WASHINGTON himself, who commanded, under President ADAMS, this terrible army, which, say the democrats, was destined to destroy our freedom.

The following is an extract of a letter from General WASHINGTON, to

Charles Carrol, of Maryland, which was written several months after the passing of all those laws, which are such stumbling-blocks to the democrats.

" It was not possible for me to remain " ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent " transactions. The conduct of the Di- " rectory of France towards our coun- " try; their insidious hostility to its " government; their various practices " to withdraw the affections of the peo- " ple from it; the evident tendency of " their arts, and those of their agents " to countenance and invigorate oppo- " sition; their disregard of solemn " treaties, and the laws of nations; " their war on our defenceless com- " merce; their treatment of our minis- " ters of peace, and *their demands, a- " mounting to tribute*; could not fail to " excite in me corresponding senti- " ments with those my countrymen " have so generally expressed in their " affectionate addresses to you. Believe " me, Sir, *no one can more cordially ap- " prove of the wise and prudent measures " of your administration. They ought to " inspire universal confidence; and will, " no doubt, combined with the state of " things, call from Congress such laws " and measures, as will enable you to " meet the full force and extremity of the " crisis. Satisfied, therefore, that you " have sincerely wished and endeavoured " to avert war, and exhausted to the last " drop, the cup of reconciliation*, we can, " with pure hearts, appeal to heaven for " the justice of our cause."

The old complaint of the oppression of alien and sedition laws, is next revived, to suit the purposes of the corrupt and corrupting faction.

We shall briefly state, in answer to the clamours of these cavillers, that the alien law was nothing more than a law declaratory of a *right*, which exists in every government, according to the *law of nations*, of sending dangerous and intriguing foreigners out of the country. It is a right which the great duty of *self-preservation* imperiously declares *must* be placed in the executive of any civilized country.

The alien act expired before the democratic faction obtained their ruinous ascendency. We will give the only clause in this dreadful *engine of Federal tyranny*, which has been the subject of democratic animadversion.

The alien law enacts—" That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, at any time during the continuance of this act, to order all such aliens, as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the U. States, or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable, or secret machinations against the government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States, within such time as shall be expressed in such order."

This act likewise authorized the President to license aliens to remain, who should satisfy him, " that no injury or damage to the United States will arise from suffering such alien to reside therein."

The Federal executive never, in a single instance, made use of this power; but several notorious French emissaries fled on the passing of this law.

The sedition law, the lying clamours of our vile democrats notwithstanding, was a law which guaranteed the *liberty of the press*, and was a *barrier to the rights of the people*. It had no reference to any thing *spoken*. A man under that act, might utter treason by wholesale, by mere word of mouth, and be safe from its penalties or coercions. If he printed, he must prove what he printed to be true, and the *truth* would *justify* him. But as there is no getting on with these shallow-pated and hollow-hearted democratic gentry, but by knocking them down by documents, we will, at the hazard of being thought tedious, give the paragraphs which contain the gist of the dreadful *sedition law*.

The second section is as follows:

" *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall write, print, utter, or publish, or shall cause to be written, printed, uttered, or published; or shall knowingly, or willingly assist, or aid in writing, printing, uttering, or publishing, any *false, scandalous*, or *malicious writing or writings*, against the govern-

ment of the United States, or either house of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said President; or to bring them, or either of them into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either, or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States; or to stir up sedition within the United States; or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of powers in him vested by the constitution of the United States; or to resist, oppose, or defeat any such law, or act; or to aid, encourage, or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation, against the United States, their people, or government, then such person having been thereof convicted, before any court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years."

Now it is plain to all, but jacobins, that this paragraph contemplates nothing more than "*false, scandalous*, and *malicious writing* or *writings*," something which must be *written*, or *printed*, or *uttered* by *writing* or *printing*. But still it curtails the liberty of our precious jacobins.

'Twas thus a fellow w' ipp'd, I saw,
Who made a deal of racket,
And d—n—d the Sheriff and the law,
For his fine striped jacket.

No, gentlemen, you might *lie* a *little* on common occasions, even under the federal government, the sedition law notwithstanding; but when your lying *appeared in print*, and was such, that a *jury of the country* would declare it to be "*false and malicious*," it was thought not tolerable.

But true it is, wonderful as it may appear, that same *dreadful sedition law, guaranteed to the people an important right*—that of *giving the truth in evidence in a prosecution for a libel:* as appears by the following:

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted and declared*, That if any person shall be prosecuted under this act, for the writing or publishing any libel aforesaid, it shall be *lawful* for the defendant upon the trial of the cause, to *give in evidence* in his defence, *the truth of the matter contained in the publication, charged as a libel.* And the jury, who shall try the cause, shall have a right to determine the *law and fact*, under the direction of the court, as in other cases."

Now the common law stands as follows:

"It is immaterial with respect to the essence of a libel, whether the matter of it be *true* or *false*, since the provocation, and not the falsity, is the thing to be punished criminally, though doubtless the falsehood of it may aggravate its guilt, and enhance its punishment."

Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. IV.

To prove that the alien and sedition laws received the sanction of President WASHINGTON, we have only to advert to their date, and that of the letter above mentioned, in which he says to President ADAMS, "*no one can more* cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration," &c. This letter, in which this unqualified approbation of Federal measures is stated, bears date the 13th July, 1798*.

* *The following are among the most important laws, which were enacted under the Federal administration.*

An act to provide for the further defence of the ports & harbours of the U. States, June 23, 1797.
An act providing a naval armament, July 1, 1797.
An act to provide an additional armament, April 27, 1798.
Supplementary act, to the act providing for the defence of the ports and harbours of the United States, May 3, 1798.
An act to provide cannon, arms, and ammunition, May 4, 1798.
An act authorizing the President to raise a provisional army, May 28, 1798.
An act more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States, May 28, 1798.
An act making appropriations for the military establishment for 1798, June 12, 1798.
An act to suspend commercial intercourse between the United States and France, June 13, 1798.
An act supplementary to,

Surely the eulogy of such a man as General WASHINGTON, ought to be considered of some importance, in opposition to the unsupported assertions of such mercenary wretches as *Cheetham* and *Duane*.

The next thing complained of in this pitiful petition, is the "*exorbitant taxation*" with which it is pretended the nation was burthened under the Federal administration. But can it be forgotten that the Federalists were under the necessity of providing for the debts incurred in our war with Great-Britain? And is it not well known that the *faction* who have been the curse, and threaten to cause the *ruin* of America, were themselves the *source of a great part of the expense, which is the subject of their clamour?*

Indeed, President WASHINGTON, in the letter above quoted, declared that "*that party*, (to wit, the democratic) *had been the curse of this country, and the source of the expenses we have to encounter*," and that it was a "*pity the expenses could not be taxed on them.*"

(To be continued.)

JACOBIN DIPLOMATIC MANOEUVRES.

A statement has appeared, on the same day, in the London Courier, The Times, Star, and Morning Post, relative to D'Oubril's treaty, which is supposed to be the production of the Russian ambassador at the Court of St. James. It is too long for insertion, but its importance demands from us an abridged view of its contents.

The writer declares, that "It was expected that Bonaparte would become furious as soon as the refusal of the emperor of Russia to ratify the treaty concluded by M. D. Oubril was known. But Bonaparte must have foreseen that this treaty could not be ratified, for he knew that M. D. Oubril was exceeding his powers; and the wretched journalists, "condemned to defile their pen by undertaking his defence, and their persons by receiving his protection, ought to have drawn up at the time, those abusive and absurd calumnies, with which he chooses to amuse his grooms of the chamber, and fatigue his slaves."

He then challenges Bonaparte to contradict a single fact, and goes on to state,

That M. D. Oubril had never any other powers than those granted for ages to every negociator. That he has neither followed his instructions, nor obeyed his power.—That he declared to Talleyrand and Lord Yarmouth, and wrote at the same time to England and St. Petersburgh, that he had no power to sign what Bonaparte required of him----That Bonaparte had a great interest in obtaining the signature of M. D. Oubril----That he did obtain this signature from the cowardice of the negociator, knowing at the same time its absolute inefficacy for the apparent object of the treaty----That he absolutely made the very use of it for which it was demanded----That if he has failed in the results that he promised himself from it, it was owing to the happy firmness of England.

His motive was to terrify England by the desertion of such an ally; to inspire her with suspicions of Russia, and to increase his acts of violence against Germany. He extorted it from M. D. Oubril, and ratified it in six hours after he had obtained his signature, and caused it to be published in three hours after he had ratified it.

The means by which the signature

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and to amend the act, entitled, "an act to authorise the President of the United States to raise a provisional army." June 22, 1798.

An act concerning aliens, June 25, 1798.

An act providing for the expenses of the new regiment of artillerists and engineers, June 28, 1798.

An act providing arms for the militia of the U. States, July 6, 1798.

An act further to protect the commerce of the U. States, July 9, 1798.

An act to declare the treaties heretofore concluded with France, no longer obligatory on the United States, July 7, 1798.

An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling-houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States, July 9, 1798.

was extorted, are thus stated by M. D. Oubril himself:—"In thus acting contrary to his instructions, he had been surrounded, circumvented, and provoked; that many threats were uttered; that a harsh and insulting tone was used towards him; that the negociators were assembled at two o'clock in the morning; that the conference had lasted for sixteen hours; that he was alone against a number, who relieved one another; that he had become feverish; that his head was bewildered; and that it was under these circumstances he signed."

This document, with many others, goes to establish the *important fact*, that the *laws of nations* with Bonaparte, are indeed, "*worm eaten codes.*" That no *means* are left untried, which promise to accomplish the *ends* of the dreadful despot, who, by colossal strides, is advancing to the throne of universal empire. In dealing with such a power as that of France, under the domination of such a despot as Bonaparte, we cannot hope to succeed, but by the same precautions which would be necessary in entering a *kennel of wolves*. Indeed, it is high time that the civilized world should rise *en masse*, and *hunt down* the horde of savages, who threaten to make the world a wilderness, and *man* a beast more ferocious than the tiger of the desert.

THE CARRIER
OF THE
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,
TO HIS PATRONS.

May't please your honor's worships, I'm
A mighty modest man of rhyme,
Who rose this morn, with Miss Aurora,
On purpose to appear before ye,
And proffer you a proper pretty,
Polite, and polish'd New Year's ditty.

You'll not expect me now to pour
Out sentimental stuff like Moore;
That Poet, so sublime, whose trade is,
With flummery, to gull the ladies—
To show how Cupid whets his dart,
On some fine fair one's flinty heart,
'Till sparks elicited shall fly,
In flashes, from her lightning eye.

You recollect, about this time
Last year, I gave you all in rhyme,
A jingling recapitulation
Of what was passing in the nation;
And now, I fancy, 'tis desir'd
To peep at what has since transpir'd.

The most remarkable event
That's happen'd on this continent,
Is Johnny Randolph's bringing out
The desperate democratic rout;
And letting people understand,
That certain rulers in the land,
(Not fitted yet with hempen collars,)
Had sent to France MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!—
To buy a fruitful nursery, for
The brawling fiends of civil war.

What, though our chief had heretofore,
Declar'd we'd territory more
Than would come into occupation,
For many and many a generation;
'Tis evident that *quantum suff.*
With democrats is *not* enough!
Besides, 'tis plain to common sense,
The purchase was a mere pretence,
A shuffling pretext, to advance
A good round sum to sister France;
Not sent, *exactly*, as a tribute,
(Which would be meriting a gibbet,)
But for a special cause, to wit,
Friend Bonapart' *demanded it;*
And he knows how, it is well known,
To *force* a *voluntary* loan.
Yes, Bony knows full well, I wot,
His sword can cut the Gordian knot,
In which our men of calculation,
Have tied the purse-strings of the nation.
The bayonets of Bonapart'
Can ope' a niggard statesman's heart;
Your red hot balls are apt to coax
Their cash from mighty saving folks;
And miser's learn from Bony's lash,
Who has the *power*, will have the *cash.*

Thus in highwaymen's hands we see
A crowbar answers for a key.

See democrats, like demireps,
Would gladly now retrace their steps;
See each poor wrong-head turn and twist,
To be *almost* a Federalist;
But still outrageously disclaim
The least connexion with the name,
Lest people think, as well they might,
Democracy is all a bite.
But having once, to all intents,
Betray'd the nation's confidence,
Unless the nation are insane,
They'll never trust the rogues again.

Yes, they have been so long pursuing
The broad highway that leads to ruin,
I fear it is their awful case
T'have sinn'd away their day of grace.

Thus Madam Macbeth might exclaim,
When done the "*deed without a name,*"
"Out cursed spot," in wild affright—
But oceans could not wash her white.

So Doctor Faustus, when indented
The devil's apprentice, soon repented;
But, having sign'd and seal'd his fate,
Repentance came a day too late.

The truth is, Sirs, we must come round,
Come fairly upon Federal ground,
And *We*, the WASHINGTONIANS, must
Choose men whom WASHINGTON could trust.

Demo's have shown us, plain enough,
Their heads and hearts are made of stuff
Which quite unfits them for the station
They hold at present in the nation.
Though, at the populace's pleasure,
They hit on now and then a measure
Which looks as if they'd some pretence
To some approach to common sense;
They will, perhaps, the next step following,
Like swine, in native filth be wallowing.

When grapes shall grow on brambles, then
Expect *good* measures from *bad* men.

The people sure must understand
That this wide waste of western land,
Will truly prove, beyond a doubt,
Contention's bone to snarl about.
Unless the forests we desire
To feed our Freedom's funeral fire,
We might as well buy Herschel's planet,
And send a balloon fleet to man it.

We've furnish'd Burr with ways and means
To build a throne at New-Orleans,
Seated on which, he meditates
To trample on th' United States.
We've bought our Independence, proud,
A dagger, coffin, tomb, and shroud,
And urg'd our boasted, eagle-ey'd,
And god-like dame, to suicide.
Altho' our Freedom's altars rise
At once to meet and mock the skies,
Yet hypocrites, with hearts so callous,
Much higher yet have rais'd her gallows,
Gave FIFTEEN MILLIONS for the erection,
And now, disclaiming all connexion,
Would hang the Goddess, just as you know
Of old, mad Jupiter did Juno.

Behold the Eastern Continent,
By Bonapart' in pieces rent,
Who sets his foot on Prussia's neck,
By way of sample of "the speck
Of war," with which 'tis his intent
To bless the Western Continent!
And Jacobins, forever willing
To canonize a splendid villain,
Instead of urging us to arm,
Are so afraid of "*doing harm*,"
That they invite him to transmit his
Banditti here to "scour our cities."

So dark the prospect is before us,
Such dangers menace and hang o'er us,
Unless we take a sudden start,
And tread on imps of Bonapart,—
Hunt down the Jacobinic train
Such men as Cheetham and Duane,
And that vile infidel Tom Paine—
Unless the people take by hand,
The master-spirits of the land,
Who have in troublous times been found
The men 'tis safe to rally round;
Who will, tho' democrats may scoff,
Begin where *Federalists left off*;
Who will proceed as times require,
To raise the nation's spirit higher;
Proceed without more hesitation,
To fortify, and arm the nation,
Until the New World, free and bold,
Can bid defiance to the Old,
Our Independence will not long
Be even worth a NEW YEAR'S SONG.

January 1, 1807.

The following well written remarks on the imbecile system of defence adopted by our administration, are from a late number of the *Charleston Courier*.

Messrs. Editors,

The piece in the City Gazette, on Thursday last, copied from Mr. Jefferson's Moniteur, the National Intelligencer, is deserving of particular notice; first, because it is supposed to speak the language of the administration; and secondly, because it contains some of the most extraordinary sentiments and opinions that I have ever seen propagated among a free people.

"The opinions entertained in the U. States with regard to the extent to which a naval force should be created, are too indefinite to establish a criterion; and yet public opinion seems to be the only correct arbiter to which to appeal in such a case. A complete protection of trade against the marauders of the ocean, has not even been dreamt of; nor has any man determined in what degree we ought to attempt it. The almost universal opinion of the nation has been, that it was not expedient to go farther than to maintain a force that should keep in subjection the pirates of the Mediterranean, and secure our own territory from the unauthorized outrages of the European powers."

It is not true that the opinions on this subject are too indefinite to establish a criterion. It has never been expected that a ship of war should be equipped to convoy every merchant vessel across the ocean. All that was expected, by those whose opinions should form a

criterion, was, to have such a naval force as would be sufficient to protect our commerce and our citizens in our own waters. It is not necessary to equip a fleet as large as that of Great-Britain, "against the marauders of the ocean," but to have a sufficient number of frigates or other armed ships, after allowing for a detachment for the Mediterranean service, to scour our own coast; to drive from our limits, and from out of our own jurisdiction, the armed vessels of every foreign power. As "every man's house is his castle," so is the jurisdictional limits of the U. States a protection to its citizens, or at least, it should be; but the outrages which have been so often committed within our waters, by British & French cruizers, is a proof that the protecting arm of our administration, does not extend so far by water. These have always been the opinions of the Washington Republicans, of the commercial part of the community, and of those acquainted with maritime rights. It is the opinion of these people which should form a criterion, on the subject of naval protection, and determine its extent; if the voice of the community is to be collected, the mercantile part, are, by their profession and their experience, most competent to form an opinion on the subject. But if this opinion is to be obtained from men who are born in the state of Kentucky, or upon the banks of the Missouri, and who have never seen any thing but their native rivers and canoes, then, indeed it will be found so discordant with our national honour and national security, that "no criterion can be established."

It is acknowledged, in the above extract, that there is a necessity for "securing our own territory from the unauthorized outrages of the European powers." Has it been done? Has the present administration done any thing to protect our Atlantic territory from insults and outrage? O yes! I must not forget one instance, in which their wisdom and moderation was most conspicuous:—When Whitby was insulting the sovereignty and independence of the United States, by searching and firing upon our vessels, within our own limits and jurisdiction, Mr. Jefferson issued orders, not for our armed ships to drive him from his station, or to resent the insult, but for the citizens to catch captain Whitby, and to forbid the poor ships from ever coming to this country again. I allow that we had no vessels to send upon such an expedition—some were in the Mediterranean, the rest were rotting in the Potomac. What have they done else? Nothing. Then what must the sober, unbiassed part of the community think of an administration who own that it is "the almost universal opinion of the nation, to secure, by a naval force, our own territory, from the unauthorized outrages of the European powers," and yet has done nothing to afford this security and this protection? Some other and more powerful motive must exist, when the almost universal opinion of the nation, is thus treated with contempt.

"A difficulty nearly as great, has attended the decision, to what extent it is politic to defend our ports and harbours. It has been said, not perhaps incorrectly, that the placing them in a complete state of defence, would cost 20 millions, and that to keep them in such a state, would require annually an additional million."

It is also urged that this would subject the people to further taxes, &c. What the probable amount of completely fortifying the harbours might be, I cannot undertake to say; but I will venture to assert, that the protection of each in the manner which is absolutely necessary for our security, would be but an inconsiderable sum when compared with its immense importance. The whole Atlantic frontier of the U. States, is in a defenceless situation—its harbours exposed, and our forts in ruins. If "unauthorized outrages" are committed within our jurisdiction, nay, at the very entrance of our harbours, why may not some privateer or pirate sail up to our city, and levy contributions, under pain of firing the town, and of knocking the houses about our ears? What security have we, that some

will not be found to make the attempt, when they know it can be done with impunity? Could we prevent them from coming up to this city?—No! If Charleston was to experience a fate like this, would it be the towns-people only, who would suffer? No. Every inhabitant of the state would suffer in some measure. Their mart would be destroyed—the source of their necessary supplies would be cut off—their crops would remain unsold—and themselves and their country humiliated and degraded. What would be a trifling tax, when compared to this destruction and national disgrace? Nothing. But as the government is supported by the duties which arise from commerce, if we lost commercial towns we should likewise lose their revenue, and as the government must be supported, taxes must be laid upon lands, negroes, &c. at the time our planters could not dispose of their crops, and be least able to pay them. The revenue which was paid into the treasury of the U. States, by the collector of the customs, of this port, from the 1st of April, 1801, to 31st March, 1705, being four years, amounted to three millions, thirty-one thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents. This went to the support of the government; and if it had not been afforded by commerce, it must have been raised in some other way from the citizens of this state. Is it not then the interest of our citizens to have our commerce protected, and our harbours fortified? To be prepared to resent and to repel any outrage which may be offered to our country, and not to court insult by our meanness and weakness?

But the most extraordinary paragraph is the following:

"Notwithstanding the large sums of money expended, a crisis in our affairs would not fail to expose the inadequacy of our fortifications, and subject us to derision and humiliation. It is indeed but too probable, that in proportion to the extent of our fortifications, would be our temerity in courting danger, and that they would, in fact, expose us to an increase of perils."

I can scarcely believe this to have been written by an American—proud of his birth-right, and basking in the sunshine of liberty and independence. What! we must neither protect our commerce nor fortify our harbours from foreign outrage, least we should make use of our power in repelling any offered insult! We must not bar our doors least it should be an inducement for the midnight robber to break thro' and steal! But what is worse, and what is a libellous and a dishonourable charge against the American character is, that if we felt ourselves able to repel an injury, that we should be the first to commit it—and that if we are determined not to submit to an insult, we should be the first to offer it. I have too high an opinion of the integrity and honour of my countrymen, to be afraid to trust them, and too much regard for their persons and property to see them unprotected.

But mark the disgraceful conclusion of this democratic paragraph:—

"Many have thought that true policy recommended our standing on humble ground, until our strength enable us to punish those who wronged us, thus, in their opinion, ensuring the earliest arrivals of that state of manhood, that would justify us in putting forth our full strength."

In other words, it is better to suffer insults and injuries from every foreign nation, than to place ourselves in a situation to defy their power and to resent their insolence. It was an observation of our beloved WASHINGTON, "the only way to make yourselves respected, is to make yourselves feared." If we are prepared for war, our friendship will be courted; but if we will not protect ourselves, but "stand on humble ground," we must put up with such treatment as we may receive. During the French revolution, when the myrmidons of France were about to enter into Switzerland, the Canton of Basle assembled to determine on the measures they should pursue; whether to oppose the French by fortifications, and an armed host, or to remain quiet and peaceable at home, and trust to the ge-

nerosity of their invaders. It was determined that they should do the latter. All but an old syndic had resolved upon this submission. He bravely stood up and opposed their dastardly resolution, and upbraided the descendants of TELL, that they should quietly allow their enemy to seize upon their country without making one effort to save it.—He was taken out and shot. The French were received, and in return for the freedom of their admission, destroyed the Helvetic confederacy, their liberty, and their independence, and united them as a part of the French republic.

Where is the spirit which, in 1776, roused the nation to arms and to glory? Where is the Congress who taught our swords to leap from their scabbards when our rights were invaded! When the British Lion roared upon our coast, the nation was in arms—we talked not of "standing upon humble ground," while they placed the yoke upon our necks. But when French principles, and love or fear for the French republican Bonaparte, prevails in 1806—we say it is better to "stand on humble ground," than place ourselves on a condition to preserve our independence!

A WASHINGTONIAN.

COL. TRUMBULL'S PRINTS.—Our attention has been arrested within these few days by a couple of beautiful prints, executed from paintings by the celebrated Trumbull. As admirers of the fine arts, we feel a satisfaction at all times, in encouraging every meritorious undertaking connected with them; but this satisfaction is doubly increased on the present occasion, through the highly interesting nature of the prints in question. One of them commemorates the battle of Bunker Hill, which laid the foundation of American Independence; and the other represents the death of Montgomery during his memorable attack on Quebec. These prints, which are executed in the first style of engraving, by European artists, are reduced from the two very large prints published by Col. Trumbull in London some years since, and which now sell at eight guineas the pair. Though smaller, (being thirteen inches by twenty) the present engravings are executed in a style scarcely inferior to the former; and, we understand, are about to be offered to subcribers at nearly one fourth of the above sum.

The eminent abilities of Col. Trumbull as a painter, are known to the generality of our countrymen; though we apprehend that but few have been made acquainted with those highly laudable and unparalleled exertions, which rank him, in our estimation, among the chief of those who have deserved well of their country. Col. Trumbull, near the close of the American war, during which he held the honourable rank of an aid-decamp and particular friend of General Washington, visited Europe, with the view of perfecting himself in the art, in which he early gave signal proofs of extraordinary genius. His residence several years in the family of our countryman, Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy of Great-Britain, gave him every advantage; and how he improved, may be imagined by the acknowledgment, which we have understood has been made by West himself, that he must resign the palm to Trumbull for superior powers in accomplishing several parts of an historical painting, especially for his very happy success in grouping his figures.

It was about this period, we believe, that he conceived the noble design of employing his pencil to commemmorate the most importrnt events which led to the establishment of American Independence. Several of the battles, with correct likenesses of the principal heroes engaged in them, are already on canvas; and should the success of the present subscription, for the sale of the engravings from two of them, meet with encouragement, the whole may possibly be offered in succession to the public.

Among the paintings of inestimable value already completed, is his representation of that ever memorable and ever to be venerated band of worthies, who signed the Declaration of Indepen-

dence. We believe that every member of that Congress was taken from the life; and so correct are the likenesses, that we have heard persons declare that they could point out every individual with whose countenance they were previously acquainted. Some idea of the exertions that have been made to render that and his various other paintings perfect, will be formed from the fact, that, in pursuit of the likenesses, this indefatigable artist has several times traversed the United States, and even the Atlantic ocean. In the piece here mentioned, are seen Thomas Jefferson, who was painted in Paris, John Adams in London, E. Rutledge, and others, in Charleston, S. C. Bartlet, and others, in Portsmouth, N H Hancock, and Samuel Adams, in Boston, &c.

But our article has extended far beyond the limits proposed; and we must, therefore, conclude, by expressing our earnest hope, that the views of our countrymen may not be so entirely engrossed with the perishable mammon of commerce, as to close every avenue through which the fine arts are to be introduced amongst us. Let not the disgraceful charge still be laid at our thresholds, that our future Wests, our Trumbulls, our Copeleys, and our Stuarts, must quit our soil, if ever they would become eminent, honourable, or wealthy.

Abstract of Congressional proceedings.

TENTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 15.

Mr. Early, (of Georgia) from the committee appointed on that part of the President's message, which relates to the slave trade reported a bill, prohibiting the importation of slaves into the U. S. after the 31st of December, 1807. The bill was referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday next.

A message from the President, stated the progress which had been made the last year towards completing the south wing of the capitol, and communicating a report from Mr. Latrobe upon the state of the public buildings. Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dana, (of Connecticut.) In 1802, an act was passed, authorizing a survey of Long Island Sound. In pursuance of that act, the Secretary of the Treasury caused a survey to be taken. There has since been published, a chart of the Sound on a large scale, which it was presumed would be found valuable to those concerned in that branch of navigation.

At the last session of Congress, an act passed for another survey. It provided for surveying the coast of North-Carolina, between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear, with the shoals lying off or between those Capes. Measures have been taken for executing this act, but the vessels employed in the service, and all the papers respecting the survey, were lost.

The surveys which have been thus authorised, were of the most urgent necessity, but others were desirable. With a correct chart of every part of the coast, our seamen would be no longer under the necessity of relying on the erroneous accounts of foreign navigators. He hoped the lives of our seamen, the interests of our merchants, and the benefits to the revenue, would be regarded as affording an ample compensation for making a complete survey of the coasts of the U. S. at the public expense.

Such information would likewise be useful in designating the portions of territorial sea, to be regarded as *the maritime precinct* of the *United States*, within which the navigation ought to be free from belligerent searches and seizures.

It was proposed to extend the survey to the distance of twenty leagues from the shore. This distance was mentioned with a view to the second article of the treaty of G Britain, in 1783, which describes our boundaries as "comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States."

The resolution which Mr. Dana proposed, is as follows:

RESOLVED, *That the committee of commerce and manufactures, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision for a survey of the coasts of the United States, designating the several islands, with the shoals, and roads, or places of anchorage, within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States.*

Mr. Crowninshield wished to have the resolution more extensive. He believed there were many shoals on the coast, lying at more than twenty leagues distance from the shore. Among others, St. George's bank. He wished that the resolution might comprehend all the shoals on the coast, from St. Croix to the southern extreme of Louisiana. He had always thought it important that an accurate survey should be made of the country. Holland's chart, though the best, was very incorrect.

Mr. Dana was against altering the resolution, so as to include any islands at a greater distance than twenty leagues from shore. The treaty of 1784, authorizes us to consider islands within that distance, as appertaining to the United States. There is, therefore, pe-

culiar propriety in extending the proposed survey to the distance of twenty leagues along the whole of our coast. If any shoals at a greater distance from the shore are to be surveyed, special provision for this purpose may be made in the details of a bill, which the committee might report. It would be more convenient to specify the details in a bill, than in a general resolution for inquiry.

Mr Crowninshield moved to strike out the 20, and insert 50 in the resolution.

Mr. Cook (Mass) doubted whether all of St. George's bank, was within 50 leagues of the shore. If it were in order, he would move to strike out 20, and insert 70.

A division of the question for striking out 20, and inserting 50, was called for.

Mr. Crowninshield at length withdrew his motion, and the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informed the house, that they had passed the bill suspending the operation of the non-importation act, with certain amendments. By the first amendment, they struck out the words at the end of the first section, "This act shall take effect from and after the passing thereof."

The second amendment authorized the President to suspend the act to a time not exceeding the second Monday in December.

Mr. J. Randolph moved, that the bill with the amendments, be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Alston (N.C.) hoped the motion would not prevail. There was not much of detail in the bill or amendments. He moved that the subject be referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. J. Clay. The object of a reference to a select committee, is to introduce a principle of detail into the act, and to provide for cases of costs which may have arisen under the forfeiture. It was proposed, in consequence of a suggestion from the treasury department, that as the bill now stands, the costs must be paid by the United States.

Mr. Smilie wished the amendments might be read again, as he was not sure that he understood them.

The amendments were read.

Mr. Alston said he had only one objection to make to the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. It was time enough for the house to legislate an information from the treasury department, when they had received it officially.

Mr. Smilie. I find that I understood the amendment of the Senate perfectly right. It is, in my opinion, one of the simplest things of any subject that ever was considered. It is a mere simple proposition, whether we will vest the President with power to suspend this act from the 1st of July, to the 2d of December next. For my part, *I will* be against the motion. In my opinion, *no* legislature ought *never* to legislate on any subject till it knows that legislation is necessary. There is time enough hereafter to take up this subject, should there be any necessity for it. We *will* have, probably, further information before we rise, and we *will* then be able to legislate better on the subject. I really dont know what the Senate mean by this amendment, it is to me a very strange thing.

MORE OF BURR.

From a New-Orleans Gazette of Dec. 9th, received in this place by the brig Thetis, M'Donald, on Sunday evening, we have the following important article:

This morning, in consequence of a previous invitation from his excellency the governor, the merchants of this place assembled at government-house, for the purpose of consulting with him on some points of great importance. His excellency explained to the gentlemen the object of the military preparations making here, which are in defence of a premeditated attack on the territory, by a formidable party of men assembling on the Ohio, headed and led on by some of the first characters in the union. He informed them that the principal object of calling them together, was to deliberate on the best plan of procuring for the public service a number of seamen, sufficient to man the gun-boats and other crafts, intended to be armed.—That he conceived an appeal to the merchants themselves, would, at this hour of danger, be preferable to an impressment, and he was persuaded they would display their patriotism, by adopting the best and most immediate measures, to enable commodore Shaw to procure the hands necessary.

After governor Claiborne concluded his observations, general Wilkinson, who attended the meeting, informed the gentlemen of the nature of the plot, and the manner it had been disclosed to him; and on this occasion made a very impressive and affecting appeal to their feelings. He departed from the inseparable line of military conduct which he has always observed, by informing them as well of his plans of offence as defence, and expatiated largely on the want of authority to execute to their extent his views and measures. He particularly related the object of

the invaders to be the reduction of this place, in order with the booty they might find in it, to make an attempt on Mexico, and if they succeeded, to sever the western states from the union; that the attack was to be made as well by land as by sea; and concluded by denouncing the leader, Aaron Burr, and pledged his own life in our defence. The governor and general having retired, the meeting proceeded to deliberate on the best plan to cooperate with government, when it was unanimously agreed that an embargo ought to take place, which we have since learned has. The governor left the meeting of the merchants to consult with colonels Bellechaffe, M'Carty, and Dorsiere, relative, no doubt, to the militia.

The battalion of Orleans volunteers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for duty, at a moment's warning.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Chilicothe, (Ohio) dated Dec. 19, 1806.

" I assure you that the infamous Burrites are putting on long faces; they are few in number, in this quarter—and the militia, from 15 years of age and upwards are ready at a moment's warning, to suppress the efforts of the traitors. It is said young Nevill, Butler and Robinson, are on their way, with a banditti of forty men, to join the standard of Colonel Burr—if so, they will soon find that one pair of heels is worth 1000 pair of pistols. All the militia want is a sight of the traitors."

Richmond, Jan. 9.—A letter from a gentleman in Wood county, to a member of the General Assembly, in this city, contains the following passage.

" I am this moment informed " that 1000 of Burr's men are ex- " pected down the river immedi- " ately. Jacob Wilson is under ar- " rest as an accessory, for high " treason, and has been found guil- " ty by the justices."

From the above letter it would appear, that a serious alarm is prevalent in the western country, with respect to the meditated expedition down the Ohio; and that some of the magistrates of Wood county, from a zealous disposition to aid in its suppression, committed Mr. W. one of the supposed accomplices.

Mr. Wilson was ostensibly one of the most zealous in expressing his disapprobation of the western conspiracy. He was secretary to the meeting, which passed some resolutions, expressive of their wish to oppose any attempts hostile to the peace of the union.

The Aurora is a paper which receives the patronage of some MERCHANTS. Here is an article or two worth their attention.

" Mr. Duane—Your observations on the mercantile interest, in your paper of the 24th Dec. and some subsequent reflections, *has* induced me to suggest the propriety of drawing a definite line of distinction between the people of America, by placing the *mercantile* interest on one side, and the *mechanical and agricultural* interests on the other."

" Security makes men proud, pride makes them insolent, and insolence provokes war—*to avoid war, therefore, it will be best* to leave our sea-ports to depend upon their own good behaviour—let them cease to insult, and they have no cause to fear. But if securely fortified, they would, by insult, provoke war."—*Aurora, 14th inst*

This is exactly according to the jacobin policy which has been pursued by Mr. Jefferson, from the time that the " *greatest man in America*," became the pupil of *Cordocet*. If the *people* of America, are so wretchedly stupid as to patronize papers like the Aurora, we

have only to say, that the people of America *deserve to be slaves.*

What foreign emissary ever wrote an article better calculated to weaken and distract a nation which was marked for destruction? Can it be that the public will tolerate such writings, which, as we are at present situated, are no better than *treason against the United States?* Assailed as we are at once by a *foreign power* the most formidable in the world, and by an active, aspiring, and unprincipled *domestic foe*, to add to the dangers of our situation the vile spirit of faction induces us to foster a gang of *traitors*, who exhort us to *depend on the civility of our manners for our protection*, and declaim against making preparation for *war*, lest such preparations should provoke *hostility*.

The nefarious attempt of this scribbler, to array the *agricultural* against the *commercial* interests of the country, cannot be sufficiently reprobated. The interests of the Cultivator of the ground and the Merchant, are so intimately allied, that any injury to the one, will prove detrimental to the other; and he who sows the seed of jealousy between them, is equally the enemy of both. By exciting the enmity of the Husbandman and the Artizan against the Merchant, he is attempting to persuade the former to cut off his *left hand* with his *right*, and attempting to induce the American nation to be the instrument of its own downfal.

It was a remark made, we believe, by Voltaire, that *no great nation ever fell but by suicide*. The French diplomatists, and their intriguing emissaries, who are spread over the civilized world, ever bear this maxim in mind. They cajole their intended victims, flatter their prejudices, sooth their pride, kindle their indignation, and direct it against their *friends and benefactors*, and thus induce a nation to become accessary to its own ruin, and to rush with blind alacrity into the jaws of destruction.

If France is meditating an attack upon any kingdom or nation, her infernal propagandists redouble their *clamours* for peace, in order to take their victim in an unguarded hour, and after crouching with a cat-like watch, till secure of his object, the tiger leaps, and fastens on his prey!

FOREIGN.

Munden, (Han.) Oct. 20.

Yesterday arrived here the brave Prussian Lieut. Hellwiz, of the regiment of Plotz, with his hussars, with which he attacked the French escort of 300 men, who had in possession the late garrison of Erfurt, (7000 men) which were marching towards the French army—the escort was either cut down, or made prisoners, and the garrison liberated—they are now marching in here.

The Prussians have evacuated Hanover—Hameln is garrisoned, nnd commanded by Gen. Von Schiller.

The disfigured corpse of Prince Louis. of Prussia, covered with wounds, has been deposited at the castle Saalfeldt, till it can be removed to Berlin.

Another Prussian army of 50,000 men has assembled between Brunswick and Magdecurgh, and another battle was expected.

The Swedish troops have advanced towards the Elbe.

On the 17th, a convention was signed at Nauemburg, by France and Saxony —the troops of the latter were to abandon the Prussians.

All strangers have been compelled to leave Magdeburg—the Frencd army was not far from it on the 22d, and sent in a trumpeter.—The Prussian army have passed over the Oder.

The French have ordered the mer-

chants at Leipsic to deliver up all British property in four days.

On the 18th Oct. it was stuck up at Berlin—The king has lost a battle; the first duty of a citizen is quietness, and the Governor desires every body to conform thereto. The King and his Brethren live!

The villages on the high road from Bamberg to the frontiers of Thurgovia, are mostly ruined and abandoned by their inhabitants. Several houses had between 50 and 100 men quartered upon them at a time—the inhabitants gave what they had, and when all was finished, they bade adieu to their parental roofs. Beef costs at Cronach, one guilder per pound.

Literary Intelligence.—Messrs. Russel and Cutler, of Boston, have in the press, and will shortly publish, a full and detailed report of the trial of THOMAS OLIVER SELFRIDGE, Esq. for shooting Mr. AUSTIN. A full and accurate narrative of the testimony and pleadings, for and against the prisoner, was taken by two able Stenographers, who are to be assisted in making out their report by the reporter of the court, and the whole is to be subject to the revision of the court itself.

The work will be comprised in a volume of about 250 pages, snd is expected from the press in a few days.

The arguments of the attorney-general, and of Mr. Selfridge's counsel, are said to be uncommonly able upon the points of law involved in the case; and the speeches of Messrs. Gore and Dexter, are represented as exhibiting specimens of forensic eloquence, hardly inferior, in weight and splendour, to the most glowing displays of the celebrated Curran.

As a narrative of novel and extraordinary occurrences, this work must prove interesting to the public at large; and, as a law report, involving important principles, which have been rarely agitated in our courts, it cannot fail to be a valuable acquisition to lawyers and professional gentlemen.

Congress are, as usual, busily employed in mending bills, which were so awkwardly manufactured, as to be unfit for the purposes intended. The editor of the United States' Gazette, makes the following complaint against our *state-tinkers*.

"Early in the session, a resolution was adopted to prohibit the slave trade, and referred to a select committee to report a bill. By examining our accounts of the proceedings upon this bill, it will be found that since it was first reported by a select committee, it has been once recommitted; twice committed to a committee of the whole; and three times printed. It has undergone three long discussions, and is still found to be altogether deficient in detail, and even the general principles yet remain to be settled. The last intelligence we have of it is, that it was once more recommitted to a select committee of seventeen; so that, in reality, nothing is yet done, and the business remains, as Mr. Sloan would say, in a state of *statu quo*, before the first committee made their report."

On Monday, a man by the name of Dunnamore, and one or two *alias* names, was convicted of forgery. When the verdict was brought in, the prisoner, repeating the word *guilty*, drew a penknife and stabbed himself three times. He is yet alive, and will probably recover. He was genteelly dressed, and his deportment decent and becoming.

Evening Post.

Mr. Andrew Gregg is elected Senator in Congress, for six years, in the room of Mr. George Logan.

Capt. Hubble, of the brig Polly, who arrived at Charleston, on the 27th ult. in 27 days from Laguira, informs, that intelligence had been received at Vera Cruz, that the capitol of Mexico had nearly been destroyed by an inundation.

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